Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Black Crook. AMBERG THEATRE-S:15-Der Vegelhaendler. AMERICAN FINE ARTS BUILDING-9 a. m. to 8 p. m. and 8 to 10:30-Architectural League Exhibition. BIJOU THEATRE-8 20-A Society Fad. BROADWAY THEATRE-S. The New South. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. until 10 p.

COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-Siberia.

DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Foresters.

LOEAN MUSEET-The World in Wax.

GARDEN TH'ATRI-8-The Mountebanks. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Jane.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Mulligan Guards' Ball.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Isle of Champagne. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-S 30-1 aste.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip to Chinatown.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville. ROSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vacdeville. LYCECM THEATRE-8-15-Austeans Abroad, MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8-15-Beabill. MUSIC HALL-S 30 Concert.
PALMER'S THEATHLES 15 Artstocracy. STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-My Official Wife. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-Our Club, 14TH STREET THEATRE S-Blue Jon

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British Government will increase its forces in Egypt; a long Cabinet Council was held in London; France maintains the Kledive's right to choose his Ministers. === The Panama Investigating Committee's sub-committee has discovered enormous frauds, as a result of a search of records of syndicates which helped to float Panama loans: the report of the autopsy on Baron | keenly alive to the perils which threaten their Reinach's body leaves the cause of death uncertain. - Themas Callan, a dynamiter, was re-Egan, and is said to be on his way to this country. Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of

Congress.-Both bonses in session, ==== House: The Quarantine bill was passed after a stormy debate: the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was discussed. == Senate: The Cherokee Outlet bill and the Anti-Option bill were discussed; it was agreed to vote on the latter next week.

Domestic .- A substitute for the Constitutional Convention bill, allowing each of the two great political parties to choose sixteen delegates-atlarge, was passed by the Senate at Albany. Dr. Phillips Brooks, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts, died at his home in Boston. The new Yale gymnasium was formally turned over to the University by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland for the committee in charge of its erection; President Dwight accepted the gift. === It was rumored in San Francisco that an English syndicate had bought the Panama Rail-

City and Suburban.-Mrs. Marie Belle Langley began her suit for divotce from William H. Langley. == Several changes were made at Columbia College by the trustees. Hill appeared as counsel in the suit of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company against Winslow, Lanier & Co. - More plams for Tammany workers" were provided by street-repaying plans. There were three new cases of typhus in the city. —— The annual dinner of the police officials took place. —— Stocks opened strong, but a heavy break in Distilling and Cattle Feeding caused realizations and reactions; the general list lost little ground, and the closing was irregular, rather than weak. Money on call ruled

at 2a3 per cent. Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy and clearing, with slight thermal changes: cooler at night, perhaps. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 31 1-8.

In order to secure the conviction of the Democratic election thieves in Buffalo the Republicans have been anxious that ex-Assistant District-Attorney Marcy should assist in the prosecution. An application in Mr. Marcy's behalf has twice been refused by County Judge Seaver, a Democrat, but yesterday he reversed his previous decisions and granted the request. It is evident that the Democrats have become d at the criticisms made upon them, for it has been openly charged that Judge Seaver was trying to shield the criminals. Now let us hope for a vigorous prosecution and speedy punishment of any one found guilty.

Despite Democratic protestations in both Senate and Assembly, the belief that Senator McCarty's bill is really designed to protect the indicted Kings County and Brooklyn officials has not been dissipated. The measure was before the Assembly last night, and was advanced to a third reading by means of Democratic votes, but not until two or three Republican members had spoken their minds about it freely and told some wholesome truths. The operation of this bill upon the Brooklyn indictments-when enacted, as it seems certain to be-will be scrutinized closely.

is a better measure than seemed likely to be secured last week. Then the Democrats had determined to grab all the delegates-at-large. if possible, but wiser counsels have prevailed and the bill provides that each of the leading parties shall have sixteen of these delegates, as was the case in the last Constitutional Convention. The Democrats have botched this the head with a mortality of 5.794, and phthisis business badly, both last year and this. If they had gone back for a model to the Re- chitis be added, there is a total of 12.545 publican bill of 1867 earlier, they would have shown wisdom.

Our Tammany Board of Estimate is not losing any time in embarking on the course of liberal expenditure on which the rulers of the city have determined. At its meeting yesterday the issue of bonds to the amount of \$2,000,000 was authorized, two-thirds of which is to be used for granite and asphalt pavements to be laid under the direction of the Commissioner of City Works, Michael T. Da'v. The intelligent citizens of New-York desire to see the work of paving continued, but none of them can contemplate without a shudder the intrusting of it to a man like "Mike" Daly. That is what Tammany rule has brought upon us; and there promises to be plenty more of the same sort in the next

TAMMANY AND QUARANTINE.

In their determination not to surrender a particle of Tammany's power or patronage the delegates of that society in Congress have probably prevented the passage of any serviceable quarantine measure at this session. They have received their orders and will employ all their resources to carry them out. A bill remodelled to suit the purposes of Tammany was passed in the House yesterday; but it was not the Senate bill, so that a prompt conference and adjustment are not likely to be secured. Each of the two bills will now go to the foot of the calendar in the branch which did not originate it, and there seems to be only a small chance left of remedying a most dangerous condition of affairs.

For this indecent affront to expert judgment and popular opinion Tammany is primarily responsible. It would be hard to conceive of a more wanton and shameful exercise of influence and authority. The task of defeating quarantine reform was undertaken by Tammany for the sole purpose of keeping Dr. Jenkins in possession of an office which is useful to the organization and profitable to him. Not a trace of any higher motive can be discovered, and nobody is deceived by the pretence of one. Tammany is willing for the sake of retaining its power over passengers and merchandise arriving at this port to jeopard human life from one end of the country to the other and to put the common welfare in imminent peril. That is the plain truth which no clumsy disguises can hide. And the action is deliberate. The men who ordered this thing done and the men who have obeyed orders have proceeded with full knowledge of the stuation and the probable consequences. If the Health Officer of this port were a man

of wide knowledge, skill, experience and repute, whose fitness for his place was universally acknowledged, the attempt to retain him in office at the sacrifice of a thoroughly adequate National system of quarantine would be unwarrantable and cruel. But so far from being such an official Dr. Jenkins is the precise opposite. This is not the careless assertion of partisan and incompetent witnesses. After a searching investigation, prosecuted in a spirit of absolute fairness and candor, a committee of eminent physicians, among the fore most men in their profession in character and attainments, declared that Dr. Jenkins was disqualified for the arduous and delicate duties devolved upon him. The report of this committee was accepted by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, the foremost mercantile association in the country. The judgment of these investigators and observers, who are too own possessions to be influenced for a moment from Portland prison a few days before by personal preferences or antipathies, even become as great a bishop as he was a preacher. if they felt no higher sense of responsibility for the common welfare, has been accepted by the country with remarkable unanimity. Out side the selfish and docile circle which is controlled by Tammany Hall there is practically no opposition to National quarantine. From Legislatures, boards of trade and health. scientific organizations, individual experts and numerous communities of intelligent persons has come the demand for the establishment of a comprehensive system of sanitary protection. organized and controlled by the National Gov-

> Outside of the debased imagination of the Tammany leaders not a trace of political prejudice has entered into the discussion. Federal authority will be wielded by the Democratic party after March 4, but the conviction of Republicans everywhere that National quarantine is an indispensable condition of safety has not been shaken by that fact, nor has it been used as an argument among Democrats themselves. The necessity and the obligation transcend all such considerations. An epidemic of cholera far more deadly and extensive than that of last year is confidently expected by the highest sanitary authorities to ravage Europe this year. It can be kept out of the United States only by incessant vigilance and skill and fidelity at every point. The country realizes its danger and the peculiar loss and misery which an invasion of the pestilence in the year of the World's Fair would produce. But because Tammany controls the administration of quarantine at this one port through its control of an incompetent and discredited Health Officer, and cannot endure the thoughtof relaxing its grip upon a single morsel of patronage and plunder, it strains every nerve to keep the whole land in peril. Thus far it has succeeded. It may seem incredible that such a scheme of audacious selfishness can finally prevail. But it certainly will unless a pressure is brought to bear upon members of deed, are essentially the joyous song of the Congress which they will not dare to resist. There is a power in the constituencies which can now be applied effectually. But if that irresistible influence is not exerted promptly the Tammany leaders will have their way, and the whole country will bear the consequences.

THE REAL SCOURGES.

It is singular how readily a community becomes accustomed to the ravages of destructive scourges. During the last year unwonted precautions have been taken at various times by the sanitary authorities of this city against cholera, typhus fever and smallpox; but the mortality from these three diseases was only a minute fraction of 1 per cent of the entire death record. On the other hand, while the average mortality from these three causes in this town has been 80 annually during the last decade, three other closely allied diseases, pneumonia, phthisis and bronchitis, have resulted annually in 13.245 deaths. That is to say, while one death has been caused by the three forms of pestilence which are constantly talked The new Constitutional-Convention bill made | about and universally dreaded, 166 deaths have its appearance at Albany last night and was occurred from pneumonia, phthisis and bron-

work of these familiar diseases that no impression is made, no feeling of alarm created

The mortality statistics of this city for last year show at a glance what are the real scourges and how fatal they are. Out of a total death list of 44,317, pneumonia was at came next with a record of 5,005. If brondeaths from the three allied diseases, or 28 per cent of the entire mortality from all causes. If the comparison be extended to the decade, this percentage is slightly increased, being 29 1-2 per cent of the average mortality from all sources. When the full significance of these figures is appreciated, how strange and inexplicable is the indifference or ignorance of the public regarding the real scourges of the town! Hundreds of columns have been written and printed in the daily press about the dangers from cholera, and there were not more than 6 genuine cases of the disease in New-York last year. At the same time pneumonia, consumption and bronchitis were accountable for between one-quarter and one-third of the deaths occurring in 1892, and their ravages passed almost unnoticed.

One explanation which may be offered for the indifference shown by the sanitary authorities and the public for the alarming prevalence of these terrible diseases is that they are not ordinarily regarded as contagious or infectious. Diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever are dreaded on this account, although the mortality from them-2.799, against 12,545 for pneumonia, phthisis and bronchitis in 1892is very much lighter. But this explanation involves a possible exposition of the failure of medical science to diminish the mortality from the more fatal senurges. Because diseases like diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlet fever are considered infectious or contagious they have received constant attention during recent years: the methods of treating them have been greatly improved : precautions have been taken to guard against them by systematic attempts to raise the standard of house plumbing and to improve the sanitary condition of tenements and houses; and the results of medical progthese causes. The more fatal diseases like pneumonia and consumption continue their ravages unabated, because medical science has nct been compelled by public opinion to master the difficulties, to investigate the causes and to

improve upon current methods of treatment. We believe that when the real character of consumption as a contagious disease is generally recognized-physicians now are strangely reluctant to tell the truth about it-the first step will be taken toward diminishing its mortality by reducing the chances of its communication from the patient to others. Then there is ground to hope for the ultimate removal of predisp sing causes to consumption, among which are overheated houses, lack of physical exercise in the open air and unnatural habits of breathing. Since diphtheria is gradually declining in consequence of scientific sanitation of houses and improved treatment, there is warrant for believing that consumption and be deprived of their terrors.

EISHOP BROOKS. '-

The death of Bishop Phillips Brooks takes from American Christianity one of its noblest and most inspiring figures. It was as a preach er that he made his fame, and it will be as a preacher, and not as a bishop, that he will be remembered. There is, indeed, an element of tragedy in his death so soon after his elevation to the Eviscopate, and before he had time to justify the wisdom of his choice in the face of the bitter opposition roused against him by certain High Churchmen. But while we be lieve his election as Bishop of Massachusetts was wise, because it vindicated the comprehensiveness of the Episcopal Church as to questions that ought to remain open in that Church, He had already, it is true, given evidence that his administration of the diocese would be generally acceptable, and that he would bring to bear in its government that largeness of vision and catholic toleration which so distinguished him. But the petty routine of diocesan duties, calling for so much purely mechanical labor, could never in itself be congenial to a man of his temperament. He was essentially a seer, a preacher of righteousness. whose brilliant genius glowed at its brightest when he stood before his fellow-men as the bearer of God's message to them; and therefore, in the opinion of many, he had reached the limit of his greatness and power when he resigned the rectorship of Trinity Church,

Phillips Brooks, the preacher, will be renembered when Bishop Brooks, the Church dignitary, will be forgotten. Nevertheless, it is not easy to analyze his power as a preacher; for, like a mighty river that sweeps in grandeur to the sea, it was fed by innumerable rills of character, temperament, aspiration and inspiration. He was, perhaps, most of all notable for the wealth of his intellectual development, the brilliancy of his imagination and his singular aptness, lucidity of expression and magnetic power over an audience There are many men who are stirred by noble ideals, and completely possessed by great thoughts, but who are, nevertheless, unable to grasp firmly these ideals and thoughts themselves, still less to state them clearly to others. Phillips Brooks was not thus handicapped. The dark problems of life and destiny, so inscrutable to most men, never seemed dark or insoluble to him. They were illumined by divine Wisdom and Love; and even though they still remained unsolved, the voice of the prophet within him discerned a solution that squared with the facts of life, and satisfied the hungry soul. Many of his noblest sermons, inpoet; for the message of the seer and of the poet are often identical. But for that very reason they touched the common heart of humanity as no mathematical proofs of religion ever could.

Whatever may be the formal philosophy of our life, most of us believe that there are some things that must be true, because they ought to be true. It was the supreme mission of Phillips Brooks to proclaim these things with all the power of his splendid enthusiasm. An optimist by natural temperament and training, he left to the great army of cynics and philosophical dryasdusts the dreary task of pointing out the flaws in the scheme of life, while he touched the chords of faith and hope that lie latent in every human heart. His pal Church. It is true he was not a good broadness was a source of pain and grief to many stanch Episcopalians. But though he was considered so uncatholic by many of his be exercised in other States. New-Yorkers was considered so uncatholic by many of his brethren, he illustrated a type of nineteenth century catholicity which no denomination needs more than the Episcopal Church. In a large sense he was the most catholic-minded

religious life.

A DIFFERENCE IN "BYGONES." A good many years ago-thirty-two, to be

exact-there was an election at which one of the two great political parties into which the voters were divided was defeated. Defeated absolutely and unmistakably; there was not a peg of doubt anywhere upon which the defeated party could hang an objection, or the shadow of an objection to the inauguration of the successful candidates and their installation at the head of the Government of the whole country and all the people who had taken part in the election. Without any pretence of unfairness in the election or of illegality or technical informality in any of the proceedings from the casting of the ballots to the declaration of the result, the defeated party by its deminant faction and numerical majority deliberately refused to be bound by it and went into armed revolt. It cost millions of money, hundreds of thousands of lives and immeasurable hardship and distress to defeat the efforts of this party to ruin the Government which the people would not permit it to rule. This having been effected, the people, who had at such tremendous cost maintained their Government and put down its armed enemics, showed to a wondering world an example of ferbearance and magnanimity for which history furnishes no parallel. Not a single leader of the revolt was punished; amnesty was offered to all. Nor that alone; in a very brief space, hardly sufficient to be called a probation, the men so lately in arms against the Government were restored to its citizenship without the forfeiture of a right or the loss of a privilege. Almost to a man they resumed their relations with the party on account of whose defeat they had rebelled. The party thus reunited gradually increased

in strength. The magnanimity of their opponents did not stop at restoring to full citizenship and to participation in the Government the men who had so lately been in arms against it. By almost universal consent they forbore allusion to the unhappy past, and even in the ress are shown in a decline of mortality from heat of political contests it soon came to be considered "in bad form" to cite against a Southern Democrat his record during the war. Even the nomenclature of the period underwent a change. The rebel government be came the "Confederacy," the men concerned in it ceased to be called "rebels" and became Confederates," the war itself was euphuized into "the late unpleasantness," and the words 'treason' and "traitor" were practically obsolete. The word was passed to "let bygones be bygones"; and a great people, showing themselves greater in this kindliness of feeling and gentleness of consideration than it had in all its heroism of sacrifice, its steadfastness of faith and its steadiness of courage, accepted and lived up to it. Never was amnesty so sweeping, never such free forgiveness, such kindly and gracious forgetfulness of all the past, such blotting out of all unpleasant memories. And no one now in all the North would have had it otherwise. In this state of affairs pneumonia, the real scourges of American the party that had plunged into rebellion in towns, in the course of another decade will resentment of defeat, and had been taken into full citizenship again upon its failure to destroy the Government, grew and throve, and by degrees came once more near to power. All the "bygones" were quenched out of memory, and if any citizen looking over the galleries at the Capitol and seeing the men lately in arms against the Government making its laws was moved to historical reminiscence, he was silenced by the indignant out-

cry, "Let bygones be bygones." At the end of sixteen years the reunited party came so near electing its candidate for President that it felt almost strong enough to play the old game and resist the legally declared will of the people. It fumed and fulminated and threatened, but the old experience was too fresh in memory. It made no open resistance, but sullenly submitted while the legally elected President was installed in office. Yet it never ceased its outery against it is at least doubtful if Dr. Brooks would have what it denounced as "fraud," and it never forgave the man who was elected and who for four years gave the country as able, pure, dignified and upright an Administration as it ever enjoyed. There was no stain whatever upon his title. On the contrary, he held his office by a stronger authorization than any one of his predecessors. But the party that had been so freely forgiven for the crime of rebellion could not itself forgive the man whose election had brought them disappointment. The other day he died, and even at his open grave some of the leaders of the party which owes so much to the magnanimity of its opponents stood hissing their hatred. They are quite willing to have their own "bygones" forgotten, but themselves are unable to forget.

THE STATE AND ITS BUILDINGS.

It is upon the catholicity, the receptivity to new ideas, of our architects that the future of American architecture depends, but we must look to the conservatism of our lawgivers for the preservation of our architecture of the past. Early American architecture at its finest is among the best we have. To let its best specimens be destroyed would be an illustration of the crassest kind of stupidity. Every architect recognizes this, but seldom has it in his power to save a relic of our architectural adolescence in its entirety. The most he can do is to rescue fragments, such as doorways and mantels, and to take measured drawings of old work when possible. The architect remains, in a sense, the slave of the situation. The people, in two ways, are masters of it; first as private promoters of building enterprises and secondly through the begislators whom they elect to office. The recent utterly indefensible attack upon

our City Hall, a building not to be surpassed by any other of its class in the country, and beside which many a Hotel de Ville on the Continent would look tawdry and inartistic, revives the question as to whether historic State and municipal buildings at least should not be placed under the care of a special commission whose functions should be determined at the Capitol and exercise with the authority of the State for the benefit of the State, without respect to local or party questions. America is witnessing now, on the shores of Lake Michigan, one of the most con-vincing demonstrations made anywhere in late years of the value of disinterestedness in building operations. The Fair Commissioners and the architects put their heads together and resolved to work as one body. The success of their efforts is known. In the case of a beautiful old building, threatened by money-grubbing vandals, the protest that should be made against its demolition should not be merely local, it should be the expression of the interest of good citizens everywhere. What is needed is a body of officials empowered to step in and frustrate the destructive purposes of Tammany with all the decisiveness and completeness of a State decree. There must be some available force at hand greater than death will be an irreparable loss to the Episco- that of the local machine, for the honor at stake is not purely local. A city holds a public buildchurchman as that phrase is used: and his ling in trust for the State and it should be helped in its extremity by the State Legislature

may well look with the keenest interest upon the progress of Rhode Island's great enterprise, the erection of a new State House at Providence. The competition for that structure was carried on with admirable sagacity; it was passed by the Senate almost immediately. It chitis. But so habituated has the public be- man in that Church; and in honoring him as in the hands of a commission composed of such

come to the constant appearance and deadly it did it lifted itself up to a higher plane of men as Governor H. W. Ladd, ex-Governor G. P. was made by a committee of experts of which men like Richard M. Hunt and Professor A. D. Hamlin were members it was everywhere applauded. The term of the first committee's office expired with the settlement of the competition. Now that the State has voted the appropriation for the new State House it is in the highest degree desirable that Governor Ladd and his associates may be reappointed. Freed from their disinterested supervision the work might be made the spoil of political bosses, for the architects would be helpless. New-York will sympathize with Rhode Island and will hope for the turning of the scale in favor of clean management, sound building and high art. Until such sympathy and such feeling are widespread and until they have brought about a co-operative movement for the purification of architectural undertakings we may expect to see cities dis-figured and robbed of some of their loveliest decorations. The Nation looked on with approval while an old admirer of Whittier's purchased the poet's homestead and proceeded to put it in order as a public shrine. There was a universal indersement of an act that shielded a hallowed dwelling from the uncertainties of real estate speculation. There would be a universal indorsement of an act which would shield our City Hall from the iconoclastic clutches of Tammany. But that act must spring from an impulse unconfined

> The French intriguers are forced to live by their wits. As they started with a small stock in trade their reserves of capital are now ex-

"The Elmira Gazette," which is popularly regarded as reflecting Senator Hill's views, asserts that the two United States Senators from New-York will not wage a war against the Cleveland Administration "of their own seeking or mak ing." This is well as far as it goes; but we do not seen to gather from it that Hill and Murphy, in case Cleveland smites them on the right cheek, will sweetly turn to him their respective left

Jenkins or Jeopardy is the cry with which l'ammany rallies to defeat quarantine reform.

It will strike most people that the committee of the House intrusted with the high duty of preparing for the repeal of the Federal Election law has put altogether too modest an estimate on some of the achievements south of Mason and Dixon's line. In its report giving reasons why Federal oversight of elections should be abolished, it says: "The people of the several States are rapidly improving their election machinery. There is a general impression that in that part of he country the "election machinery" has al ready reached a high state of perfection for carrying out the intentions of the classes in control In fact, at this distance it is difficult to imagine how it could be improved. This being acknowledged and pointed to with pride by the newspapers and speakers of the whole South, it takes one's breath away to read in the next sentence of this report, as a reason for doing away with such just and wholesome Federal supervision as has heretofore been exercised, that the people-all the people, mind you-" are rapidly adopting and perfecting methods for insuring free, fair elections"!

The world is made poorer by the death of Bishop Brooks. Seldom, indeed, does the death of an individual afflict so many millions with a sepse of irreparable loss.

One enthusiastic promoter of the World's Fair estimates that foreign visitors will bring to this country \$300,000,000, while at least \$100,000,-000 will be kept at home by Americans not going abroad this year, so that the profits of the big show to the people of the United States will be \$400,000,000. There is an important contingency to be taken into account, however. The appearance of cholera here or on vessels arriving at any of our ports will reduce the number of foreign visitors to the Fair to exceedingly small proportions, more especially if our quarantine arrangements are continued under State control, and people abroad are in ignorance as to the authority under which they may be detained for an indefinite period on board ship or at Sandy Hook or elsewhere. This is a phase of the subject which should have much weight with Congress.

When that Constitutional Convention bill has been taken in for repairs a few more times it will closely resemble the historic bunghole which was

The repeater has long flourished in Albany like a green bay tree, and has rendered the Democracy of that town much valuable assistance at each November election. But his business has at length received a decided and, it is hoped, a permanent setback. Two of the leaders of the rascally gang have been consigned to the penitentiary. The only regret which honest men will feel in reference to the matter will be occasioned by the reflection that their sentences was for two years and not for life.

The Brooklyn public works maintain a constant and steadily increasing supply of jobbery, even if the water is always running short.

From what is known about the will of the late A. A. Low it appears that his bequests to the various public institutions in which he was long deeply interested are not likely to attract attention by their bigness. It should be borne in mind, however, that Mr. Low has been the benefactor of these institutions for many years, and has in the aggregate given them large amounts. Of course this is well known to their officers and friends, but the public generally will need a word of explanation in order to guard against reflections upon Mr. Low for a seeming lack of liberality in his bequests.

PERSONAL.

The Hopkins mansion on Nob Hill, San Francisco, which has just been presented to the University of Celifornia for an art school and museum, is valued at \$1,000,000. As it is now the property of the State it is exempt from taxation; but had it been given, as was once contemplated, to some art association at the Golden Gate, the taxes would have rendered it a white dephant.

General Butler's death having removed another ex Gevernor of Massachusetts, "The Boston Herald" led to remark: "George S. Boutwell continues to be, as he has been for many years, the oldest living vernor of Massachusetts. He has had that distinction since the death of Governor Briggs. cessors in election to that office, Clifford, Emory Washburn, Gardner, Andrew, Bullock, William B. burn, Talbot and Butler have died. Governor Banks burn, Talbot and Butler have died. Governor Banks is next to him in seniority, then Governor Caffin, and following him Governor Gaston. Of the other Governors living all are men in the prime of life, except Governor Russell, who has hardly renched it. Governor Houtwell is about as active and vigorous as any of them. He belongs with Gaston, Builer and Russell in having been elected as a Democratic Governor. There is no Whig Governor living, though two Whigs were chosen after Governor Boutwell had retired from office."

A rather ghastly story is told regarding a French Countess, a friend of Camille Flammarion, the astronomer. On one occasion, observing her in evening dress, he frankly expressed admiration of her beautiful from this part of her person, and sent to Flammarion, with a note gracefully asking him to use it as a cover for a volume of the next work he should publish. It is said that after a skilful tanner had been employed to prepare this strange memento, it was actually devoted to the use prescribed; and upon the cover was inscribed, in gilt letters, "Souvenir d'une morte."

Every one knows that Mr. Stevier de went to Samoa in order to recently as last week letters had in at his place at Vocilema, a the best of health and spirits.

VAPT OUTPUT OF THE CAPE An astounding statement was morte." shoulders. When she died, in accordance with her

It has only recently become known that the late Law School which will amount to a trifle less than \$100,000. Commodore William F. Weld made a gift to the Harvard

later years of his life, "The Boston Globe" says, and strangers sometimes found it difficult to catch what he said in conversation. One reporter at least, in interview ing him, was completely bewildered by this trouble; but as the General's private secretary obligingly wrote out the talk on a typewriter, the newspaper man went away happy. THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH EXCELLENT-MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY WHO MAY VISIT THE FAIR-A WELL-EQUIPPED ARMY CORPS-CARDINAL VAUGHAN-CAP-TAIN ROBERT NELSON-ROBERT

LOUIS STEVENSON - THE DIAMOND OUTPUT OF CAPE COLONY. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright, 1893: By The Tribune Association, London, Jan. 23.-The London papers were too win

to print the telegram which a news agency sent all had not been in such good health since she went to Osborne as she enjoyed at Balmoral. The Queen has been very well indeed all winter and at present is in the best possible health. Every day Her Majesty has taken a long drive, and her carriage several times passed through Newport Park at Osborne, which affords private drive of six miles. The Queen now takes the warm sea baths at Osborne, which have proved very beneficial to the rheumatism in the kness from which Her Majesty has often suffered for many years TO SIGN THE REGISTER ON AN ANCIENT TABLE

At the marriage of Princess Margaret of Prussia the historical table on which all the marriage re have been signed at the weddings of members of the Prusian Reyal House is to be used. This table, which bears the name Ebepaketentisch, is nearly 200 years old, and is of wood painted green with Chinese polish. Over it is a magnificent silk cloth, embroidered in silver and gold. The last time it was used was at the maringe of the Crown Prince and Princess of Greece, on October 27, 1889, and it was also used at the marriage of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia on May 24, 1888, the last public ceremony at which Emperor Frederick was present.

BRITISH ROYALTIES MAY VISIT THE FAIR. Americans are very anxious, indeed, that some Americans are very should visit the Chicago Exhibition, and I hear that Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Lorne and Prince Louis of Battenberg are likely to cross the Atlantic next summer for that purpose. It is just possible that the Duke of leaves Portsmouth in August.

SIR TATTON AND LADY SYRES COMING HERE. Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes leave Liverpool to-morrow in the Teutonic for New-York, on their way to Mexico, intending to return to England by the end of April.

THE ARMY IN INDIA. Scarcely five years have passed since Lord Dufferin

announced at a durbar at Patiola the determination at which the Government of India had arrived concerning the co-operation of the armies of the native States in defence of the Empire. The lines on which the Government had decided to proceed in this matter were on that occasion laid down with great clearness. Numerically the results have not been great. In Russia the total of 6,400 cavalry and 7,000 infantry will be deemed not a very formidable addition to the fighting men of the Empire; but it is perhaps the comparative smallness of the force at the present moment which secures confidence for it in the very quarters where a few years ago the idea of employing, much less of organizing the armies of native princes was looked upon with the utmost distrust. A l'ttle judi-cious pressure, as the Viceroy too indulgently do-scribed the situation recently, would have doubled the numbers long before this-for the gathering ground is enormous but from the first the principle of care-ful, almost fastidious selection was laid down, and had since been rigidly observed. The effect left nothing to be desired. Under the British inspectors and system of our own creation, the officers and men of these purely native aimles have increased enorm in military qualities, and we owe their existence as available fighting forces entirely to the wise judgment of Lord Dufferin. By the end of the financial year It is hoped that the first army corps in India will be in possession of all the equipment necessary to enable it to take the field at a few hours' notice. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Indian Government for some time past, and at length orders for stores, etc., are completed, and everything is told off or distributed within reach of those whe might suddenly be called upon to proceed on service. Can the same be said of our First Army Corps at home? I fear not, although there has been great and praiseworthy activity of late years.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S STAY IN ROME. Cardinal Vaughan has been invited by the Pope to

remain in Rome well into March, and will probably accept the invitation, as he finds himself in need of rest after his incessant attention to business at West minister for the last six months. Before he left London be made a special request to his Vicar-Gen-eral and to the Duke of Norfolk that no fund should has to pay to the various officials and servants of the Vatican on accepting the hat do not amount to £400, and the expensive etiquette which in Reme demands that a Cardinal should never walk in the streets is of course dispensed with in the case of the

CAPTAIN ROBERT NELSON'S POPULARITY Two out of the four survivors of Mr. Stanley's lientenants have found a grave in "Darkest Africa" within the last twelve months. Captain Robert Nelson, who has just died at Kilkuyu was perhaps the most universally popular of all. Fifteen years of hard life and hard fighting in South Africa failed to damp his high unimal spirits and good temper, and the love of fun which made him so much liked at Harrow distinguished him to the last. In the middle of one of the solemn receptions organized in Brussell three years ago in honor of his chief, young Nelson, as Mr. Stanley always called him, distinguished him self by adroitly turning a somewhat frigid entertainment into a cheery dance. The band happened to strike up a tempting valse, upon which Captain Nelson exclaimed, "It is four years since any of used danced, and I must dance now." He found a partner and began. In ten minutes most of the learned geographers followed his example, and a very pleasant evening ensued. Captain Nelson was the son Leeds solicitor and not a near relative of Lord Nel

son, as has been erreneously stated. TO MOVE AN AMENDMENT ON UGANDA. The Radicals below the gangway intend to move an amendment to the Address, on Uganda. The question which will probably be brought forward by Mr. Labouchere will considerably embarrass the Government if it goes to a division, as several of the Ministers have very much committed themselves on the question, and it would be impossible for them to reconcile their speeches when in Opposition, with the policy they are now supporting. Perhaps, howthe feelings of Sir William Harcourt will keep him from dividing on this amendment.

DR. MIVART'S REPLY TO HIS CRITICS. Dr. St. George Mivart has just finished for "The Nineteenth Century " a reply to the critics of his article on happiness in hell. The views expressed by this modern doctor of the Roman Catholic Church. -for Plus IX conferred on him his doctorate of philosophy-are widely shared by the more thought ful of his coreligionists; but Cardinal Vaughan, by giving a certain tacit approval of them, has curred the wrath of what Cardinal Newman called an insolent and aggressive faction, of whom certain Jesuit fathers are ambitious to figure as leaders.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S CONDITION. American newsmen seem to delight in killing off literary celebrities. They have already killed Rudyard Kipling, and within the last few days Robert Louis Stevenson has been made the victim of this cable dispatch from San Francisco he is dying of coo sumption. reason to suppose that this story is altogether untrue Every one knows that Mr. Stevenson has consumption. He went to Samoa in order to get rid of it, and recently as last week letters have been received from him at his place at Vocilema, stating that he was in

VAST OUTPUT OF THE CAPE DIAMOND FIELDS. An astounding statement was made on Wednesday evening at the Society of Arts in the course of a paper by Mr. Bennett H. Brough on the mining industries of South Africa. He said that since 1867, when the diamond fields were first discovered there have been exported from Cape Colony more than fifty million carats of diamonds, the value of which approached £70,000,000. Their weight would exceed ten A heap of them might form a pyramid six feet high, with a base nine feet square. Putting it another way, they would fill a couple of Pickford's vans. The figures are large and are, I should fancy, open to correction, but Mr. T. Reunart, who is responsible